Amaromente Te-Day. American Sentitute-Fishiston. Dijon Opera House-Adous. 2 and 4P. M. Casino-The Little Date. 4P. M. Grand Opera Boune Sea of fee 2 and & P. H. Manter & Pint's-Copert. 2 and 1:10 P. M. Musico M. Collection Programmes of the Musico Name of the Name of the Private Secretary, 24 12 Milhia Garden - The Neven Revent | 1 and 1 P. M. Prople's The atre-Black and 6 P. M. Thatte - Mills | 2 and 6 P. M. Thatte - Hell Relitaton, 6 P. M. Theatre Comsique Investigation 8.P. M.
Theatre Comsique Investigation 8.P. M.
Tany Pantor's Theatre A Parlor Match, 8.P. M.
Evicon Square Theatre Lymond, Sand 8.P. M.
Wallach's Theatre Facilities, 2nd 8.P. M.
Eth Avenue Theatre-Colled Back, Sand 8.P. M.

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S4th Street Theater-Ny Life. 2 and FP. M.

Against Both Blaine and Cleveland. The People's party continues to grow with a healthy rapidity that surpasses the hopes of its.friends and excites the apprehensions of its enemies. Its real significance and purpose are persistently misrepresented

both by Deroperats and Republicans.

It is no more than natural that Democrats, remembering that Gen. BUTLER has been the one Democrat who has been able to secure for himself a considerable and faithful Republican following without sacrificing one jot of his own Democracy and without impairing his Democratic support, should have some adequate notion of the dangerous force he may prove at the head of a popular movement with which so many Democrats sympathize. But the stereotyped Democratic assertion that the BUILER movement is in the interest of BLAINE, ought not to deceive any man of common sense.

The People's party is not in the interest of BLAINE any more than it is in the interest of CLEVELAND. It is a protest against both these candidates and the parties which nominsted them. As against BLAINE, it makes the protest which the foolish and fatal action of the Democratic Convention failed to make. As against Cleveland, it is a declaration in favor of a better Democrat and a more genuine Democracy. As against both parties, it concentrates the long dissatisfaction of years and the growing disgust with doughface

The People's party exists for itself, and not as an annex to any other party. It is against both BLAINE and CLEVELAND. It is of and for the people.

A New Political Power.

There is a decisive element in this campaign that has not yet been much spoken of, and this is the political action of the various trade associations. It is well known that the membership of these associations numbers many thousands of workingmen. Trade unionists stand at almost all the work benches in our land, they swing the heavy hammers in the forges, they boil the iron that bubbles in the nuddling furnaces, they stand at the rolls. they charge the blast furnaces, they cut the coals used in the whole country, they conduct the transportation, they build the houses, they weave the textile fabrics. The labor in the mechanical, manufacturing, and mining industries of this nation is performed almost exclusively by men who are members of trade organizations.

In the hands of these men lies the power to make Presidents. Hitherto they have not used it. They have been content employ their trade associations to protect themselves against the reduction of their wages, and to prevent the curtailment of their liberty of personal action. The oppression of labor created the trade associations. They are the outgrowth of the natural law of self-protection. They are intensely hostile to monopolics.

From associations of workingmen, where nativity and color and religious and political beliefs are ignored, and where the only qualifications of membership are labor and loyalty. it needs but a step onward for these associations to become political. All intelligent men knew that this would come. All thinking men knew that under the stress of hunger and poverty, engendered by unjust and monopoly-fostering laws, these men would one day band together in political organization.

For years, as the workingmen of the nation have performed their daily toll, they have been thinking, and steadily thinking, how to improve their condition. For years talk has been current in the trade association rooms that was unknown to the outside world. The workingmen have been secretive, because of their necessities. They did not seek to antagonize their employers. They did not wish to incur their hostility. They were without able leaders. They doubted the loyalty of their comrades. They were poor. They were not well organized. These conditions have all changed. The associations are now fairly well supplied with money. Disloyalty to a union is almost unknown among the white members, and no black has ever been disloyal to the union he belonged to.

Hitherto the various trade associations

have been prevented from acting together in things political by the weaknesses of human nature. There has been an absence of the spirit of self-sacrifice, and the presence of petty, selfish ambition and silly self-conceit among the subordinate leaders of the labor movement, that effectually prevented their acting together. In the past it has been impossible to weld these trades unions into a compact political body. The time had not come. It was necessary that a broad-minded statesman should first rise up as the champion of labor. It was necessary that this man should be possessed of a logical and comprehensive mind of such high order that the subordinate officials of the various trade organizations would willingly and cheerfully acknowledge that they had met a man of intellect superior to theirs. If such a man should appea; and place himself at the head of the labor movement, it was highly probable that they would form into column behind him, and, guided by his political sagacity, would in due time

obtain political control of the country. A leader of proved political sagacity, and of a broad, original, aggressive mind, of that rare order that grows more and more luminous amid the dangers arising from the unforeseen contingencies of a period of political transformation, has been found in BENJAMIN PRANKLIN BUTLER. He has formed the People's party. It has come to stay. The ideas advocated by this party cannot be suppressed. They are questions that affect the happiness and material welfare of more that this Government will in the not distant future be controlled by the workingmen.

Judging from authentic information in our possession, we have no hesitation in asserting that three-littles of the men be- that these will not be the men who had and and she could never sufficiently thank him.

longing to the trade associations are recolute in their intention to vote for Gen BUTLER for President. The remaining wo-fifths are about equally divided be tween CLEVELAND and BLAINE. There are five weeks between now and election; and much will be accomplished by the earnest BUTLER men during this time. Their leader has supplied them with effective argument and these will be used in the rooms and halls where workingmen meet to discuss the po Ittical questions of the day.

The vote of the trade associations is silent and this silent vote will be cast against GROVER CLEVELAND. The workingmen are not fools.

France and China.

The explicit statement made on Thursday by M. Jules Ferry to the Cabinet Council shows that he is forced to yield to the demand of Gen. CAMPENON and other Minis ters that definite and parrow limits shall forthwith be set to French operations in the East. According to the report cabled no further demonstrations will be made against the treaty ports, and Admiral Courser will confine himself to the occupation of Kelung.

Whether peace will follow this material change of programme depends on the extent of the pecuniary or territorial indemnity which France may try to extort from China If we may trust the correspondent of the London Times at Tien-tsin, even the reinstated Viceroy, LI HUNG CHANG, who at one time favored concillatory measures, now scouts the notion of giving compensation for blunder committed, as he avers, by the French officers in Tonquiu, and whose un lucky consequences have been far more than offset by the butchery at Foo-Chow. He insists, it seems, that France has by her own act abrogated the Tien-tsin treaty, and he will hold apparently that from the point of view of the Pekin Government, the utmost it can yield will be a revival of that lapsed agreement and a loyal resumption of the

That France, however, can retain Kelung is incontestable, provided no European naval power should intervene on China's side, and that she means to keep it nobody disputes who knows the value to a French fleet of a coaling station in Chinese waters. Where interests are so conflicting it is likely that a compromise will prove much more impracticable than Premier PERRY professes to believe, and China may refuse to countermand the movement from Yunnan against Tonquin except upon condition that Kelung shall be restored. Yet even in this event France would escape the heavy financial burdens and the possible complications with other Western powers which might attend the effort to occupy Canton or Shanghai, or a march against the Chinese capital. With the field of operations restricted to Tonquin, the French troops already in possession of that country should with moderate reënforcements, be entirely adequate to the work of self-defence. From the moment that Admiral Courser

in a published despatch admitted that China

could only be coerced by the capture of its seat of government, it became probable that Gen. Campenon's resistance to any large additional drains on the French military establishment would meet with approval either in the Cabinet or in the Legislature. It seems to be the well-nigh unaulmous judgment of military authorities that to take Pekin would now require about 50,000 men, so strongly have its approaches been fortified since the last war. To subtract a force of that size from the body of troops available in time of peace would, as he Minister of War no doubt made patent to his colleagues, break up the army framework, which has already been impaired by the detachment of 20,000 men for Topouin So paramount is the duty of maintaining the home military establishment in a state of high efficiency that Gen. Campenon's remonstrances against extensive foreign expeditions would only need publication to be vehemently ratified by public opinion. There are indications, however, that a kind of compromise was effected between M. FERRY and the Minister of War. The latter carried his point that the existing military organization should be deranged no further by drafts made after the method thus far pursued, but he agreed, on the other hand, to form a special arm of the service to be designated as the colonial army, and which in time will furnish the material required for distant operations, without shattering the cadres or frames of the home establishment.

In a word, the latest phase of the Franco Chinese imbroglio means that while China will give nothing if she can help it, France confesses inability to coerce her for the moment, but meanwhile purposes to keep all that she has gained. Instead of peace resulting from such a state of things, it would be more reasonable to look for languid and irregular hostilities, confined in all likelihood to Tonguin. But the Pekin Government perhans will interpret the present attitude of its assailant as a proof of weakness, and force the hand of the French Cabinet by a declaration of war.

Cleveland Not a Democrat.

Tried by the criterion of a consistent and uniform adherence to Democratic principles, it will be seen that GROVER CLEVELAND is not a Democrat. True, he has been twice placed in nomination as a Democratic candidate ... once for Supervisor and again for Distriet Attorney in Erie county. In both instances, however, the Democracy did not rally to his support, and he falled of election He then posed as an Independent, and was twice elected by a bargain with disaffected Republicans, first as Sheriff of Eric county and afterward as Mayor of Buffaio.

He came thus to be regarded as a suitable candidate for the drawing of votes from a boiting faction; and his nomination for Governor in 1882 was first suggested by the Buffalo Express, a Half Breed Republican jour nal, then malcontent because of the nomination of Secretary Folger. He was according ly nominated by the Democratic State Convention, chiefly on the ground of his popularity with the Republicans who were in revolt. It was their vote, and not that of the Democracy, that elected him. Gen. GAR-FIELD's vote for President was 555.544. whereas Judge Folger received but 342,464. a falling off of 213,080. Gov. CLEVELAND received 535,319, which, although the largest vote ever given to a candidate on the Democratic ticket, was only 803 in excess of Gen. HANCOCK's, and was 20,225 less than was received by Gen. GARPIELD. An auaivsis of his vote shows that from 100,000 to 125,006 of the votes given him were east by Half Breed Republicans, and that for every such vote received by him a Democrat must have re-

mained away from the polls. The Democracy have small cause for exultation at his success, when his supporters obtained outside of the party are balanced by a loss in their own ranks. It will be long before the men who stayed away than half of our people. It is highly probable | from the polls because GROVER CLEVELAND was a candidate for Governor, can be won to his support as a candidate for President. His dependence must be upon voters who are not Democrats. It is plain enough

voted for him in 1882. They have secured the man of their choice their candidate for President, and not one of them will fall to support him. The occasion does not exist, as the Republicans are united. It is sheer folly to take account of the Independents. When they are enumer ated each man will count but one. He represents no party, group, or organization. They were generally adherents and partisans of Gen. GARFIELD, and it is idle to expect that any considerable number of supporters of JAMES A. GARFIELD will turn back on James G. Blaine.
The statistics of the elections of 1880 and

1882 have been perverted for purposes of deception, and used to bring about the nomi nation of GROVER CLEVELAND for President But his former triumphs afford no ground whatever for the bellef that he can carry New York in 1884. When he received his largest vote he was but a minority candidate, and even then was nominated at the instance of men who were not Democrats.

The Frand Comes to Town.

We learn from our esteemed contemporary, the Commercial Advertiser, that President R B. HAYES of the United States Prison Reform Association is now in this town, wearing a ruffled stovepipe hat four years old. It must have sent a thrill of joy through the bosom of this neglected person to find a reporter approaching him and asking for his views on public questions of contemporaneous human interest. He promptly laid down the pen with which he was ciphering out the probable amount of his hotel bill, and surrendered himself to the tender mercies of a young man who seems to have had no other ourpose than to guy R. B. HAYES for his own nalicious satisfaction. We copy part of the interview:

" 'I thought, perhaps, you might be able to give me a few ideas about the crops out West."

"Really, I don't know. You know all about that here. You can ask any other well-informed man, and

he can tell you as much as I know about them." "But the crops throughout Ohio and that section will be large, will they not?" " Oh, yes. But you can get all that from some one else. There are lots of other people that know about

the crops. " Certainly. But the immense corn crop ought to bring down the price of pork. Have you looked into that !" Well, I can't say that I have made a special study

f the pork question. 'Hogs cat corn, don't they !'

And the more they get the better is the pork ?"

'And the cheaper the corn the cheaper the hog!'

"I believe that is the law of trude."
"You have read the reports of the great evations
If, Blaink has been having throughout this State and

nust be delightful to feel the throbbing of the popular " Certainly it is the

What a spectacle this man presents to the country! And what a fate has destiny arranged for him!

Very Different Audiences.

During the Democratic Convention at Chicago Mr. Thomas F. Grady appeared as the chief spokesman of that portion of the New York delegation which was opposed to the nomination of GROVER CLEVELAND. He had a difficult and trying part to perform. The sentiment for other candidates collapsed before the extraordinary pressure of the CLEVE-LAND machine, and the majority of the delegates were angry at the resistance of Tammany Hall, and resented the prominence of its partisans. They howled and shouted at Mr GRADY when he rose to state his side of the question, and it was only by the most energetic conduct of the Chairman that he was enabled to speak at all. He got a fair hearing from the opposing delegates from New York but the converts to Clevelandism from other States, both on the floor of the Convention and in the galleries, did their best to prevent his being heard.

The same tactics are used against Mr GRADY now. He is speaking for Gen. BUTLER and against CLEVELAND, and the supporters of the latter candidate are trying to choke him off again by crowding into the meetings he addresses and making noisy and rufflanty demonstrations. They know that he hurts their cause and their candidate, and they try to stop him. They can't stand free speech when it is directed against themselves

The great difference, however, between Mr. Grady's position now and his position at Chicago is that the main body of his audi tors do not turn deaf cars to him. They are not under the dictation of a machine, and they think and act for themselves. This is what troubles their antagonists; and if these last keep on much longer, they will make a great man of Mr. GRADY in spite of his natural modesty.

The other day, in reply to a direct and urgent appeal for enlightenment, we gave our esteemed contemporary, the New Haven Even ing Register, some useful information con cerning the constitutional duties of a President of the United States. The New Haven news paper asked us to clear up its mistaken in pression, no doubt derived from the published writings of Mr. GROVER CLEVELAND, that the tariff question was "none of the business of the executive officer of this country." So far s we have observed, the Evening Register has made no acknowledgment of our compliance with its request, other than that which may be concealed in the following paragraph:

"In its desperation Tun Sex is rapidly turning itse ate a champion of BLAINE. Has THE SUN regard neither

for consistency nor shame?" Nevertheless, we shall not refuse to grant any reasonable request on the part of this New Haven newspaper for further instruction in the elementary principles of government. We must insist, however, on its keeping its mind attentive to the subject of instruction, and also on its preserving a respectful demoaner while in the schoolroom.

Mr. THOMAS HUGHES, at the request of the family of the late PETER COOPER, has undertaken to write the life of that emipent philan bropist. Among the materials furnished him is an autobiography prepared by Mr. Cooper not long before his death. Mr. HUGHES was chosen for the task on account of his wellknown skill in interesting young people, to whom Mr. Coopen's career will be especially instructive and encouraging.

In behalf of those of our fellow citizens whose moral ideas forbid them to vote for either BLAINE OF CLEVELAND, and whose prejudices will not permit them to vote for Burnes. we entreat all people to refrain from annoying Candidate Sr. JOHN. Some one recently fired a pistol into the car where he sat, and the bullot came very near hitting him. We suppose it must have been shot off accidentally, but it affords us an opportunity of saying that i would be an incalculable disappointment if any accident should happen to the temperance ticket. That is supposed to supply a resting place upon which numbers of sorrowfor Democcass and Republicans expect to lay their political heads, at least for this campaign.

A Most Extraordinary Story About Cleveland.

From the Evening Post of Yesterday. The meeting in the Academy of Music will pliably be held on Thursday or Friday evening of next seek. At this meeting speasers of national reputation and Hendricks. It is the intention of the managers from him \$11 for funeral purposes, and an extra quarter nue, she grasped his hand with the ferver of great gratiTHE CLEVELAND ANAM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Bir: What farce it is to parade Grover Cleveland as a representative of the Democratic party! After entering upon the duties of his office as Govrnor he continued his long standing flirts tions with Republicans, played into the hands of the monopolists, and betrayed the Democ-racy of this city and State. He veloed the Pive-cent Fare bill at the instance of Jay Gould and Cyrus W. Field. It has been pleaded that the bill was unconstitutional, the elevated railway companies having acquired a right to exact high rates of fare which could absurd on its face. The Constitution of he State expressly declares that all general laws and special acts passed pursuant to its provisions for the formation of corporations

may be altered from time to time or repealed. The controversy now pending between the people and the corporations finds Gov. Cleve-land on the side of monopoly. The mechanics and laboring men of the State procured a statute many years ago fixing eight hours for the limit of a day's work. The Legislature passed a bill making twelve hours the limit for he drivers of street cars, and Gov. Cleveland vetoed it. The servant of a corporation cannot get off so well with him as a common citizen. His whole career has shown that his sympathies are with the privileged and rich.

His appointment of a Board of Railway Commissioners, members of which are virtually, if not actually, in the employ of the railroad ompanies is a forcible illustration.

His communication upbraiding the Senate for rejecting a nomination was a gross breach of official decorum. The law vested that body with coordinate powers; but he seems to have imagined, like the Bourbon Kings of France in regard to Parliaments, that the sole function of the Senate was to register his decrees His ideas of representative and constitutional government are evidently very crude. He betrayed his sentiments when he wrote a letter to John Kelly protesting that his comfort and satisfaction demanded that Thomas F. Grady should not be returned to the Senate. Certainly Mr. Grady is fully his equal in birth, and his superior in education and culture, as well as in maniy qualities.

It has been pleaded by the New York Times and other journals calling themselves Repub-lican that they can consistently support Gov. Cleveland as Republicans, because he has exercised his powers as acceptably to them as any Republican. Such an endorsement is of itself serious ground for suspicion. "When that journal praises me," said Gen. Jackson "I must in some unguarded moment have done wrong." It is well to scrutinize Gov. Cleveland's note which are so accentable to Republicans. He cooperated with Theodore Roosevelt and other members of a Republican Legislature to procure the enactment of bills taking from the people of this city the right of local self-government. One of these vests in the Mayor Imperial powers to appoint to office and remove at his arbitracy will. Such power exists nowhere outside of Russia and Turkey, and is opposed to every principle of constitutional government in this country. It was opposed by the Democrats, and resisted by the representatives of this city. but their efforts and remonstrances were un heeded. He signed the bill to repeal the act conferring upon the Mayor and Aldermen the discretionary authority to open streets and avenues on the west side of the city of New York above Fifty-ninth street. He likewise opposed the amendments to the charter of Albany which also wrested power away from the local representatives of the people.

This is the man whom the New York Times

Harpers' Weekly, the Evening Post and similar journals support, affirming that he can be trusted to carry out the Republican party policy in preference to Binine himself. This man was never elected by the people to

any office as a Democrat pure and simple. With his enormous self-conceit he selected the entire list of candidates for the State ticket one year ago. He visited an old grudge upor William Purcell of Monroe by refusing him the nomination for Secretary of State. The result was that his candidate was defeated by a majority of 20,000, while the residue of the ticket barely pulled through, and the Republicans carried both Houses of the Legislature by a large majority. His course has thus alienated tens of thousands of Democrats and wired out his plurality of 193,000. The people intended at the election of 1883 to rebuke his treachery and unworthy conduct.

The disclosures which have been made publie in regard to his private life have alienated thousands of citizens; and it is safe to say that this man, who has thus hopelessly wrecked the Democratic party in the State of New York. s now morally certain to wreck it throughout the entire country. A VETERAN DEMOCRAT.

A Bit of Local Political History. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Two or

three gentlemen, having just now positively discovered that they favor the election of Grover Cleveland for President, are beginning to make manifest the sincerity of their conversion by charging treachery upon one of the Democratic organizations, and by fomenting discord among the local Democratic elements The fact that permits Grover Cleveland to stand as the Democratic nominee for the Presidency is the fact that these gentlemen are not and never have been his friends.

This cry of treachery is a yearly incident. It has hitherto always ended by a coalition of these gentlemen with those against whom the

these gentiemen with those against whom the cry is made. For the sake of a little variety in the performance, some other scheme should be tried this year. A brief narration of local political history may make manifest the occasion for this charge at this time.

Prior to the Presidential election in 1880 there was a lottery in this city. One of the gentlemen above indicated picked the names of public officers of the city out of a hat.

Then there was a citizens' movement in the interest of fair primary elections. It was absorbed by a County Democracy pledged to this reform. The County Democracy was in its turn absorbed by this gentleman. The exact extent of the absorption, affording a complete understanding of the local political situation, may be easily seen by substituting for the words' County Democracy, "as they have appeared in the public prints, the name of this gentleman. The promoters of the original citizens' movement were forced out of the County Democracy into another citizens' movement were forced out of the County Democracy into another citizens' movement were forced out of the County Democracy into another citizens' movement were forced out of the County Democratic of the County Democratic of the County Democratic or the county of th Democrats.
What was left of the County Democratic or-

What was left of the County Democratic organization, aside from this gentleman, since the defection of the element which could not co-exist with him, has never been definitely ascertained. With the alternative before him of standing up and being counted, each sweezeding year he has preferred to hide under the wings of Tammany Hall.

This year the wings of Tammany Hall are folded. By a singular colocidence the term of office of this gentleman expires this year. He is revolving a conundrum in his mind. It is a bad year for him to be counted alone.

Will not some Republican citizens join him? His digestion is still good. If he will become a good Republican, a vacuum will be produced which can be filled by the 30,000 Citizen Democrats who left his organization, and a new County Democracy, representing the impulses of its voters, will take the place of one which has served the selfish purposes of political managers, who have been enabled to retain power only through their ability to stay the progress of the very reform that the organization was formed to establish. If these gentlemen become good Republicans, two or three votes will be lost to the Democratic dete. But voters perfectly understand that the local officers chosen this year will be elected by a practically united Democratic vote, and I believe the ticket will fairly represent every element contributing to its support.

Butler's Supporters Access the Harlem.

Butler's Supporters Across the Harlem.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: If your orrespondent "H. J. E.," who complains that he car find no Butler and West clubs in the Twenty fourth district will drop around to 783 North Third avenue an evening in the week, he will be somewhat enlightened. On Thursday last a transparency was placed in position at that nameer, and, although the wester was unfavorable, thirty or forty new members were added to the roll. We are also pleased to state that the election districts are being rapidly organized. Let "if J.E. comot our regular meeting on Thursday, Oct. 9, and enrol line name for Butler and West.

Headquarters People's party, Twenty fourth Assembly district. and no Butler and West clubs in the Twenty fourth dis

It Would Be an American.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIC! Please inform me whether a child born to an American citizen and his wife while travelling abroad would be an American or a foreigner. MR. CONKLINGS POSITION

Utica. Oct. 3.—Some interest is occasionally manifested to know where Roscoe Conkling stands in the pending Presidential contest. Persons who are friendly to the distinguished statesman, and who might be suppo know the general drift of his opinions say that he is taking no part whatever in the struggle either directly or indirectly, and that he utters the precise truth when he declares that he is

wholly out of politics.

Therefore, it is a matter of course that he is not manouvring to return to his old sent in the Senate, which Lapham occupies, but does not fill All this, however, does not prove that Mr Conkling's retirement from politics is to be perpetual. Far from it! No doubt he is now out, but it by no means follows that he will not hereafter go in. He will let anybody make molestation from him. He will not be ready for the contest then. He will not return to public affairs till he has made himself permanently ndependent in a pecuniary sense.

It will not be forgotten that Warner Miller's term expires on March 3, 1887. Roscoe Conk ling may be prepared to enter the political arena two years honce with his eye on the Senatorial chair where Miller now sits.

Mr. Conkling's present retirement from poli-

ties leaves the Stalwarts in the State at full liberty to act as they please, and, judging from question that they will support Blaine as unan mously, though probably not as enthusiasti ally, as the Haif Breads.

REBUKING POLITICAL PRESUMPTION. The Hon. Geo. O. Jones.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 25th inst. is received.

I return the extract from THE SUN as I take the daily SUN and had already read the same. As the name of "Abolition party" was chang ed to "Republican party." as a new departure to break through the cowardly popular prejudice against a name that had stood the long years of disfavor and unpopularity, so I have ong favored the name of the "National party for ours, and I was gratified to see it so designated in our national platform.

But parties get named sometimes, and

What's in a name? The Democratic party got named Loco Foco, and Zack Taylor was elected on a People's ticket by a People's party.

If people have taken the cue from Gen. Buter's address to name our now rapidly growing party, the People's party, we are still the National party, for the nonce, dubbed the

the National party, for the nonce, dubbed the People's party, which is a very good name withal. It is needless for me to say, in all candor, that I have widely differed with your views for some time. I regret to speakfwith any censure of any one who has worked with us in our days of discouragement, especially one whom we have had at the head of our organization in this State.

No one man can control any public movement. It must and will be medified by the views of many; and as our numbers increase it will be more so. No arbitrary standard can stand. Popular movements do not go that way. Of one thing I am assured, that every man who believes our dectrines and loves our platform, will believe in the same principles still, and at all times will advocate the same views; and all our leaders of a day who fall of their notions and slink back into either old party, will be estimated as they deserve, as hypocrites and adventurers. To-day, in all this part of the State, as I know, and have abundant chance to know, hundreds who once did, but coased through wearisome years to act with us, are new rallying around our banner, filled with hope and courage, under the leadership of Gen, Butler.

Your defection will not make a vote difference, here, but will simply bring you into discredit with us. defection will not make a vote differ-ners, but will simply bring you into disedit with us. Faithful now with us, you could have done

much good.

After your course in Albany on April 30, and in Indianapolis on May 29. I preferred that you should be retired from the State Committee in this campaign, and I was surprised that a bare majority retained you as its Chairman, and placed us in the same position that the Republicans are with James D. Warren at the head of their committee.

leans are with James D. Warrows.

Li understood that our joint committee which ron refer to was only temporary in its character, and that its power is spent.

Hence I do not come at your call.

The State Committee has sole authority over our organization. While you were a member of it, you had a voice.

of it, you had a voice.

Your resignation severs your connection with it and shows the wisdom of the minority who opposed your Chairmanship.

With us your discord in the hour of battle will hardly have the effect of the World's memorable coup de main in the Seymour and Biair compaler.

orable coup de main in the Seymonr and Blair climpaign. I have written nothing harshly or dis-contreously, for I do not feel so; but I must write plainly. Yours, on the main track. E. D. Northrup. ELLICOTTVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 27.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: One of

our writers has said, "The dag is dead to begin with," and so it is as regards making nominations by packed committees and unit rules, but the rowdy element has some vitality still left along Shanahan's Canal and under the drippings of the new Capitol. I have taken two or hree days to observe the effect of the lonferism ex nibited by the Clevelanders at the Butler-Grady meeting serv on Monday night. It was all cut and dried to preent the speaking, and break up the meeting by cat calls and hurrahs for Cleveland, but it was left for em cloyees of State to complete their violence by pelting senator Grady with addled egrs. Grady was too nationt to resent the gross indignity, but, if it had occurred to Gen. Butler, there is no doubt but se would have sprung from the stage, pursued and punhed the rudians with any means at hand, since there was no police protection from such villany. To the distrace of the capital city it must be noticed that the age, but, seeing the consequences of the crime, the fol wing day crayenly begged that might be the last of it.

It had no condemnation for the outrage, but sought to avert its consequences. How different the deportment of Troy, where they have no State patronage. There 12,000 to 15,000 people crowded the Speaker's stand, yet, except some furtive interruptions for "Cleveland," the audience was civil and gentlemanly. That comes from a good and efficient ice and decent, industrious workingmen. Butler and lrady were not so strong in Albany before, but they are growing now every day. FREE SPERCH. ALBANT, Sept. 3.

To the Editon of The Sun-Sir: Please

nform me whether I can vote. I am a born citizen. and registered last year for the first time, being then 21 I have lived in the Second Assembly dis trict fifteen years. I went out in the country this sum-mer for three months for a vacation and the benefit of my health. I have been back in the city two weeks, and amilying in the Third district.

New York, Oct. 3.

New York, Oct. 3.

Over the Hills to the Poorhouse. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE Sun of to-day in an article describing the Republican Convention held in this city for the nomination of

PATERSON, Oct. 1. She Had Rend the Newspapers.

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

Jonnie, I ask you again-will you marry "Jonnio, I ask you again—will you marry met Yesorno!"
"Alfred, dearest, this is so sudden." Then, winding a snowy arm about his neck, the young girl dropped her blushing cheek upon his shoulder and murmured! "Won't you give me just one moment to think!"
"No, my soul's itol." he replied. "I can no longer endure suspense. Your answer must come now."
"Just a moment," she pleaded in shy accents, as her life hand caressed his arm and wandered softly, with the electric touch of love, toward his hip pocket.
"Not a moment," he sisrally replied. "Willyou be my wife!"
Swift as a break in oil her hand jerked the deadly self-cocking building pistol from his pocket, and, jamming its muzzle against his left ear, she marintered. "No, you ice crem week, emphatically not. And if you aim't out of sight in two seconds. It imake a mik strainer out of you." Then, as he hosts gianced around the corner of the mext blocks, also nurrounded."

In Politics Up to the Eyes. From Life.

Prom Life.

Yis, Biddy Muldoon, Moike is roisin' in circumsthances. Lasht Thursday Moike ken home wid a tin hat and glimmer pants an wint out to shoot of Roman pinythesis for Jinmy Rhaine, an' the nixthe was a howling fer Cieveland, an' thin he goes out an' whospia her up for Huthler, an' nixt noight he wallops Net Cleary fer not glitin' diruna. Wid him for the glory av 81, John. St. John
Berthine the four av thim Molke is doin' glorious, an'
Heat the poles are runnin' Molke will cast four votes in
with warrinds, be the loken, at sivin doings each.
The countirs is in danger, Biddy, but fer downright,
arnest, seas sarctin' warrind worrin, give me me Molke
an' four candidates.

An Editorial Engagement. From the Chicago News.

A big aggressive Stionce entered a Repub-tican efforts anchun.

"an I get work beret"

"Yes arr Yenk off your coat, and get right down to

business."
What department shall I take !"
"Devote your entire time to the Hulligan letters until
further orders."

OMIO CONGRESSMEN AND THE TARIFF. Pollett's Free Trade Record-The Contest in

CINCINNATI, Oct. S .- All the Congress districts that include the chief cities in their borlers went Democratic in the tidal wave sweet two years ago. All of them are doubtful this year. In the Toledo district Frank Hurd is pattling desperately for life where he ought to have a walkover. In Cleveland Foran is hard pressed in a district that gave bim 4,500 ma jority in 1882. In Cincinnati Congressman Foilett, the Democratic member from the First district, is engaged in a doubtful tussle with Ben Butterworth, and Adam Kramer, the new Democratic nomines in the Second district, is making an uncertain race against a one-legged soldier. Measrs Hurd and Follett are free traders, Mr. Kramer occupies no clearly de-fined position, and Mr. Foran is a protectionist. The Republicans make little distinction between them, however, and fight all on the tariff issue. The Democrats call it "working

ist. The Republicans make little distinction between thom, however, and fight all on the tariff issue. The Democrate call it "working the business scare." The Republicans say the Pemocratic party is drifting toward free trade, and there ought to be a business scare.

Mr. Follatt has not received so much attention for his vote for the Morrison bill as he will get during the rest of the canvass. Mr. Blaine has directed a heavy charge on the free traders all along the line, and Mr. Follett will have all he can do in explaining his votes. There is a little coloris of free traders among the Republican lawyers, bankers, and importers in the district which supports Mr. Follett in preference to Ben Butterworth, but in the workshops and among the Irish laborers there are many Democratic voters who will go against him. The leading manufacturers of the district, too, are generally out for Butterworth, because he belongs to the party that is most decidedly against free trade. So interested have the industries of the city become in the question of protection that an organization in opposition to the Cobden Club is being formed in this city. It will be known as the Anti-Cobden Club, and already 3,700 members are said to have been enrolled in different parts of the county. Ben Butterworth is badly cripoled by a local quarrel in his own party and may be beate because of it. With a united party bebind him it looks as though he could defeat Follett on the tariff issue. Mr. Follett is popular personally and is a man of good abilities. He is making an energetic canvass and is confident of winning the district as new constitutes. The issue may be a local quarrel in his own party and majority in 1880 was 2,256. Last vear the Democratic majority was 1,527. Gen. Ben. Brown, the one-legged solder candidate of the Republican majority in 1880 was 2,256. Last vear the Democratic and wool make all the people and their Congressem advocates of a protective tariff. There are no Morrison bill men in all that region. There is no doubt about the

IN MONMOUTH COUNTY.

Republicans and Democrats Alike Rallying to the Butler Bunner.

LONG BRANCH, Oct. 2.—Nover in the history of New Jersey has there been so much enhusiasm for a third candidate as that which is now developing for Butler. Republicans and Democrats have abandoned the old parties, and are now enthusiastic for the old soldier. Butler club has been formed at Red Bank by Mr. John W. Stout, one of the richest men in he county. Mr. Stout has always been a Republican, and was an old line Whig.

Mr. Stout's withdrawai from the Republicans, and his sincerity in the advocacy of Butler's suse, will influence a large number of votes

cause, will influence a large number of votes in his town.

In Asbury Park St. John is the favorite, but there are many voters there who will be only too glad to cast their influence for Butter.

With the mixed situation in the State and the unpopularity of both Cleveland and Blaine, the Democrat's hope of electing their electoral ticket is diminishing every day.

RIOT IN A MEXICAN TOWN.

The Alcalde, Chief of Police, and Twenty Other Persons Killed.

GALVESTON, Oct. 3 .- A special to the News from Laredo says: "Particulars have been re-ceived of a bloody affray yesterday at the town of Salinas, on the Mexican National Railway. Jose M. Santos, Judge, or Alcalde, of the town becoming obnoxious to the people by reason o many arbitrary acts, the citizens gathered in a great crowd yesterday morning and attacked the Municipal Hall, where Santos was holding court. The police defended the Alcalde, and a sharp fight ensuad. The mob overpowered the authorities and entered the municipal building, where they seized and murdered Judge Santos and the Chief of Police. It is reported that over twenty were killed and many badly wounded, it is believed that the mob was led by the celebrated outlaw El Coyote (the wolf), who escaped from jail at New Laredo & flow days since. Judge Santos caused the arrest of El Coyote for participation in the Bustamente train robbery a few years age. many arbitrary acts, the citizens gathered in ;

The Fonda Editor who is Accused or Arson NEWBURGH, Oct. 3.-The indictment of J. W. F. Ruttenber, editor of the Fonds Democrat, for arson in the third degree, notwithstanding the attending circum stances which go to prove his innoceace, is severely criticised here, where Buttenber is well known. He is a son of Edward M. Buttenber, the well-known historian, son of Edward M. Ruttenber, the well-known historian, and was born here, where he has lived all his life except a short time in Found. His wife is a daughter of Mr. Lasher, a well-known hotel keeper at Little Falls. Just previous to his going to Fonda he relinquished his part ownership of the Newburgh Revises, with which he was connected for years. Trevious to this he was a partner with his father in the Joh printing business, and during his long residence here there never was a word uttered against him. One of the printed statements concerning the hurning of his office, which entailed a loss of about \$30,000 to his and adjoining property eays that he has pleasled guitty. It is due to him to say that he has not pleasled guitty, and does not intend to.

Indianapolis, Oct. 3 .- Gov. St. John arrived here yesterday morning from Sullivan, where he spoke on Wednesday night. In the afternoon he visited the tate fair, where 40,000 people were gathered, and to about 1,000 of the visitors he expressed his gratification at being able to meet his old Indiana friends again, and complimented the Board on the success of its enterprise. He held an informal reception in the Woman's Department before supper, and a number of criticens called on him at the Bates House. In the evening he spoke to about 2.090 people in the Circle for about 2.090 people in the Circle for about an hour. At midnight he left for Oberlin, Ohto, where he will remain until the end of the campaign. In conversation about his trip torough Indiana he made no allusion to the attempt on Wednesday tight to assessmate him. The incident had evidently made no impression on him. at being able to meet his old Indiana friends again, and

Lower Brondway Left Without Street Signs The storekeepers on Broadway below Canal street complain that, though they are visited by very nany more persons than ever entered their doors in the who open their doors about once a minute do so for the purpose of asking how to find their way about. The street signs on the corsers are all gone. The issup globes that used to carry those sizes have been taken down, and only the bare iron posts remain. This has happened since the bare iron posts remain. This has happened since the great thoroughfare has been tighted by electricity, and there is now no way for a stranger to find any side street that he may be seeking, except by questioning passers by or atore clerks.

Trying to Take Things Ensy. 'How is our old friend Brown making out in

"I guess so. He certainly must have been taking ingreeasy from what I hear."
" He's in the penitentiary for picking pockets."

Loss of a Valued Friend. An undertaker came into the house looking

designation, and presently tears welled into his oyes.

What is the matter " asked his wife. " Something gone wrong at the office."

You knew that Dr.B. had been sick for a day or twe!" "He died this morning."

A sore throat is soon relieved by Dr. Jayno's Expentorant an old remedy for tropchial and pulmonary ele-

RHINBLANDER'S REMAINING CHANCE

Mocorder Smyth Not to Accept Without Ar.

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W. C. Rhinelander, who shot Lawyer John Drake, sat in the Oyer and Terminer Court room yesterday between his young wife and her sister, Miss McGinnis. Mr. Vincent, for the District Attorney, asked Recorder Smyth to onfirm the majority report of the commission in lunsey, which is that Rhinelander is now inane. Mr. F. R. Coudert, of counsel for Rhine. lander's family, supported the motion, and

sane. Mr. F. R. Coudert, of counsel for Rhinelander's family, supported the motion, and
said that the Recorder, under the statute,
should be governed by the majority report,
and should not take Into consideration the
testimony upon which it was founded.

Mr. Curtis, Rhinelander's counsel, said that
the Recorder had a perfect and undisputed
right to examine all of the evidence, and disrogard cither the majority or the minority report. It was a most extraordinary case, and
his client had had a mighty structure of fraud
built up about him to crywd him out of all evirights, and even from the world of sane men.
The entire enginery of the prosecuting power
of the county had been used to prove him insane and satisfy family pride. As to the majority report, he desired to say that he believed
that the same hand that penned the hypothetical question that was hurled at every witness
before the commission, with the design of
forcing an admission of belief in Rhinelander's
insanity, wrote the report.

This was understood to be a reference to
Mr. Bowers, associate counsel for the Rhinelander family. Mr. Coudert said the inference
was unfounded. The family, he said, have had
but one object, and that has been to sawe young
Rhinelander from a felon's fatte believer Smyth
said that he would sit to-day to hear counsel
on either side comment upon the effect of the
testimony taken before the commission, meanwhile resurving his decision.

A DUEL PROBABLY AVERTED Col. Brady Promptly Retracts Remarks

Made Agalust Gov. Cameron PETERSBURG, Va., Oct. 8 .- At Nottowny

Court House yesterday afternoon, Col. James D. Brady, speaking in the interest of James P. Evans, the colored nominee from this district, said that Gov. Cameron occupied a most humiliating position toward the people of this Commonwealth, and that the Governor's course in this contest had been dictated by a desire to curry favor with the Democratic Legislature to save himself from impeachment on account of

save himself from impeachment on account of his connection with the Pianters' and Mechanics' Bank matter.

This remark of Col. Brady was promptly reported to Gov. Cameron, who immediately sent a message by wire to Col. Brady demanding a full and absolute retraction. The Hon. John S. Wise acted as mutual friend for the parties. After a short conference with Col. Brady, Capt. Wise returned to the Governor with the following statement, retracting the utterances referred to, which he had written himself, and which he declared Col. Brady was willing to have go out: have go out:

have go out:

After having my attention called by a friend to my remarks concerning foot. Cameron's motives in coming here to speak, and being advised that he made no inclication upon my character, I wish to withdraw, and regret any remark redecting upon his connection with the Potersburg bank.

Gov. Cameron has declared himself satisfied with this statement, and thus the matter stands

-Of 1,664 pictures exhibited in the Royal teademy this year, 203 have been sold at prices ranging from a guinea to £1,000. -The Paris Soir, in criticising the English

preparations for the Soudan expedition, is most amuse

of all by the officers each taking a tub to wash in.

—Judging from Mr. Gladstone's progress from one Karl's house to another—Rosebery, Fife. Dathousic Taymonth, four of Scotia's wealthiest some-many foreigners must be puzzled to hearthat he is warring with the House of Lords. -A Brooklyn brewer makes a "temper-

ance "beer which is "unintoxicating," but cannot be distinguished from ordinary lager in color, taste, body, bead, or smell. It is largely sold in towns where ne licenses are granted by Excise Commissioners -In Missouri there is a lake which is

unique. It possesses a beach largely composed of lead

sand. This has been produced by the gradual breaking down of a bank containing veins of galena. The water is said to be poisonous, and no fishes are ever found -The dreadful discovery has been made at Toulouse that a woman supposed to have died of chotera was interred alive. The coffin was temporarily placed in a dead house, and when taken up sgain it was found

that the position of the body had changed. Examination amply confirmed the suspicion. It is to be feared that this is a frequent event in panies about disease.

—It is seldom that a cat is decently buried. Here in the streets they may be sometimes seen care-fully laid out to be carried away by the garbage cart. In Japan the rich owners of cats have apparently a higher respect for defunct pussy. The report of a regal cat's funeral comes to us from Yeddo. The coffin was

covered with a white silk pall, and a body of chanting priests followed the cortege to the grave. Later on a -The Swedenborgians have built in the a small temple known as the New Jerusalem Adjoining it is a library restricted to the works of Swedenborg and the commentaries thereupon of his chief disciples. A lady attired in black receives visitors and keeps watch over the books. The number of Swedenborgians is

France is very small, and has shown a diminution for many years. At one time all the officers of the Twentythird Regiment of the line became converts to Eweden -Mary Anderson met a warm welcome on her reappearance at the Lyceum in London. She is de scribed as looking loveller than ever, and it is a reason able conclusion that all the moths who had previously singed their wings at the flame of her beauty caught a fresh scurch or so. Her performance showed a distinct improvement, and suggested that she had not yetreached the limit of her artistic powers. Her gestures poses, and business throughout the play, a leading critic writes

-Moltke, as is his yearly habit, is taking the waters at Ragatz. Save in those signs which must accompany 84 years of age—he having been born on Oct. 26, 1807—he presents no special symptoms of decay, while his intellect is clear, bright, and unimpaired. A tall man, somewhat bowed, with a rugged face, keen, deep set eyes overhung by shargy evelrows, a massive forchead, and a firm, soldierly tread, he would be the onspicuous man among a thousand conspicuous men lie retires and rises early, is very simple in his habite and very tactium. He is an exceedingly frigal cater; wine he seldom touches, but now and again takes a little beer. He is a good walker still, but walks clowly, with his head slightly bent forward and-his habitus; at titude-his hands behind him

-In England there is a story current that Mrs. Langtry, when last in New York, sent for a young American dramatist, who had been recommended as a good person to write a play for her. He called, and was asked to take a seat. Mrs. Langury entered the room. Without a word of formality she surveyed him with a cold English stare, and then walked clear around him, looking at him the whole time. It was of course, eminently agreeable to be surveyed like a horse on sale. But he stood it. Having completed her survey, she asked shoost contemptuously, "And do you think that you could write a play ft. The author, who had made several successes, replied in a civil tone: "Weil, i don't know. I dare say I may be about as competent to write a play as you are to act one." They do! not come to terms

-Mr. Gladstone has, of course, long ago lowered all legitlinate records achieved to the deal of exuberant verbosity. Few are aware however, of the foarful and wonderful rate at which he continues to add to the pages of Hansard. It is nearly twelve months since an enthusiastic statistician, who is also a devoted Gladstonite, spent six hours each day during over fly days in the library of the House of Commons and sixty five days overhauling the newspaper files in the Eritsh Museum in the task of tracing the Prime Minister uses to the first recorded syllable of his political voice. This victim of here worship found that Mr. Gladeone had talked up to July 1883, fourteen miles and a half of print; he has added 700 yacds in the interval. He can hardly hope to put a girdle round the earth, but he has ar excelled all other windmills of his age in articulat of

A PROBLEM. And they were busy divising A stick of pepperaint candy.

Ned was sarnestly trying
To make the division true,
And he marked the place with a first book.
Where the stick ought to break in two

But, also for little Sandy And his poor principaling brether; 'Tweat a long and short division One place longer than the other. Ned gravely looked at the pieces.

And their quite unequal looks.

And he wrestled with the problem

With all his mental strength.

And, at last, he said : "O Sandel I can make it come out right.

If I take the piece that's longest,
And bits off just one bits."

Deir four even beamed and bright shift At this plan, so very bandy. Of disposing of the problem and disposing the cardy.

So Ned ate the phoces even --Twas the shipping way to 1911; And he cheated the Sund; And the purified Sund;